

Decent Politics

By Theodore Roosevelt

It is time for the mass of good citizens to get themselves apart as not responsible for our political shortcomings. In the end the politicians must be exactly what the people allow them to be. They must represent the people—perhaps the virtuous people, perhaps the difference of the people. This does not in the least excuse politicians that are bad, and we must keep in mind the fact that every vicious politician—above all, every successful politician—tends to develop public conscience, to render bad men bolder and decent men who are not far-sighted more cynically indifferent.



GETTING READY TO GO HOME FOR THE DAY.

than ever. But in blaming the politician, do not forget that we are ourselves to blame for permitting this existence. Again, do not let us fall into the mistake of thinking that we shall ever make politics better by hysterics in any shape or form. Wild denunciations of all politicians good and bad, is the very thing most advantageous to the bad politician, because such denunciations being one-half true, lose all practical effect, as it is impossible to separate the truth from the false. In the same way, a place second in infamy to the man who is dishonest in politics is occupied by the man who wrongfully accuses him who is honest and dishonest.

Radically apart from the wrong done the individual by such an accusation, it is of the gravest wrong to the state, for it both tends to excite disbeliefs in the honesty of good public servants, and also as its falsehood is sure to be partially appreciated tends to excite disbeliefs in the justice of any charges against public servants, good or bad. In consequence the public gradually grows calloused, and expects to see all public men assailed, whether they have been faithful or unfaithful, and gradually assumes the cynical habit of belief that on the one hand, no public man is entirely honest, and on the other hand, attack on any public man is entirely just, and that therefore there is no use in worrying over one or the other. Remember, then, that your highest duty to the state is to see that you do all that will lead you to elevate the standards of public life, to demand honesty and efficiency in your public men, and to frown on the system of lying slander which would teach you that there is no good and no bad; no black and no white; that everything is gray, and every man a dishonester who will do as much ill as he dare.

Again, avoid another form of hysteria. Do not trust to sudden uprightness, to sudden insinuations of virtue. Do not get into the habit of permitting things to drift from bad to worse with the belief that you can always apply a revolutionary remedy. You might just as well expect to conduct a private business safely on such principles as to get a satisfaction.



GIVING A DECIDED OPINION.

Factory government by their application in public life. Revolutions are sometimes necessary, but government by revolution is not a success. We have a right to demand from our politicians that they apply themselves not intermittently, but steadily to their public duties; that they make it their business to know how their public representatives stand, and what they do; and that they keep our politics at a constant high level. It ought to be, but it unfortunately too often is not true, that questions of morality should never be party questions. It is a shame to us as a nation that we should have tolerated in a city like New York, for instance, an administration against which it is necessary to war, not on grounds of political expediency, but on grounds of elementary morality.

We never can have politics on a satisfactory basis in this country until we make it understood that dishonesty in a public servant is an unendurable sin; that corruption of any kind or sort will not be condoned for any consideration of party expediency. When it is this understood that the first requisite of a public servant will be honesty; when we rule out once for all any system that is corrupt, then, and not until then, will we have the road free for our proper political development, for the fighting out of political issues on the proper plane.

Now, this is decent politics, and there is by no means all that there is of practical politics. It is not enough for you to do a city honest, private and to insist upon honesty in others. It is not enough for you to act up to what you believe to be right. You have also to possess courage, and finally you have got to possess

"7" The Famous Remedy for GRIP

Is Grip with us again?

(From N. Y. Herald.)

"It would appear from reports received from practicing physicians in different parts of the country that Grip in more or less epidemic form is beginning to make its appearance. The symptoms are said to be of a distinctly catarrhal character, and to tend toward pulmonary complications. This gives the disease a grave aspect."

"Taken early cuts it short promptly. Taken during its prevalence, preoccupies the system and prevents its invasion."

"Taken while suffering from it, a cure is speedily realized."

Manual of all Diseases sent free. For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c, or five for \$1.00. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., N. Y.

common sense. Courage, because if there is one individual who is not entitled to exist in a community like ours, it is the timid man. If you will read the history of the French revolution, you will learn that appalling wickedness can be committed by men who at the outset, at any rate, are entirely sincere and furiously bent upon what they regard as right; and if you will read the history of the Puritan revolution in England under Cromwell, you will see how a sincere endeavor to bring about the reign of the saints on this earth was brought to naught chiefly because its upright and devout leaders would not take the common sense view that on this earth we have got to exercise a large charity and toleration of differences of opinion, differences of principle, and differences of temperament, and accept the fact in working out our own salvation in our own manner, that we must interfere as little as possible with our brother man who is working out his salvation in his manner.

If good people are afraid to assert themselves, if they shrink from the hurly-burly of politics, if they won't go to the caucuses and the polls, and confine themselves to lamenting the enormous evil that is scattered about through the world, they are not going to make much progress, and the politician who has



GOV. ROOSEVELT AT HIS DESK.

neither fears nor scruples will always beat the men who have scruples, but who also have courage, and beat him. We should be beaten, you have got to fight the men who are scrupulous in their morals, who believe in decency and right, and who, so far from having any fear, are ready, if need be, to smite with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon. So it is with common sense. A corrupt political ring can only fasten itself upon a community if it exercises great shrewdness, and if its opponents lack either this shrewdness or the study moral courage, nothing can avail against the corrupt machine's success.

In New York I firmly believe that the decent people could combine to overthrow the civic corruption, if they only would; but, as a matter of fact, they are so apt to fight one another, so apt to quarrel as to exactly how high the ideal of the reformation should be, that they too often through this victory into the hands of those who have no ideal at all, and who in addition to cynical belief in the power of corruption and in mere demagoguery, also set about their work with the practical common sense that you expect a man to show in managing his own business. As long as good men and more visionaries, they do not accomplish very much. Of course, they have got to have the good side of the visionary in them, or else they won't be good men. When a man ceases to stand in a higher ideal and to endeavor to realize it so far as his own limited powers and the human frailty of those about him permit, why he ceases to be useful at all.

We should be ashamed of ourselves for treating the successful rogues of the present in any way we treat the unsuccessful rogues. The bad man who rises high either in politics or in business, to the extent of his success, is by just so much more a danger to the whole community.

Political and business politics of decency, but also the politics of courage, of common sense, of hard work. You must have high ideals, but you must not follow them with your head in the air, blind to the practical methods by which alone they can be even partially realized on this earth.

Just at the moment the nation is face to face with a duty that calls for heroism. I mean our attitude in the Philippines. We put our pick into the rotten foundation of Spanish government, both in the East and West Indies. We tumbled the building down as righteous a war as was ever undertaken. Now, if we are worth our place among the great nations of the earth, we must see to it that the ruins are cleared away and the temple of justice and honesty reared in their place.

We shall be guilty of a terrible wrong to humanity, if in the Philippines we retreat before armed savagery instead of organizing a suitable government which shall guarantee justice to every one and an ever-increasing measure of liberty to those who show themselves worthy of it. The whole history of the world shows that the wrong done by the Spaniards in the Philippines is of larger proportions and more elastic than any other kind of wrong; and of this wrong we shall be guilty if we fail to do our task thoroughly and well.

It will call for but the merest fraction of our strength, provided only we choose to exert it. Let their representatives in Congress hammer the administration as they did last winter when they refused to put the army upon a proper footing as to size, performance and organization, then the people have themselves to thank if the people's fingers, with difficulties and dangers increased. What the people have to do is to resolve to back up the President to the full in seeing that the outbursts of savagery are repressed once for all, and that is even more important to see that these new tropic islands in the East and West alike are not left to be the prey of voracious and apostolic, but are governed primarily, and therefore ultimately for the honor and renown of America.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y.

THE COLORED REFORMATORY

State Officials Visit President Smyth's Hanover Farm.

THEY ARE VERY MUCH PLEASED.

Juvenile Negro Offenders Brought up in the Way They Should Go—State's Live-Stock Industry—Board of Public Works.

The State is indebted to the rare good sense and philanthropy of a colored man, John H. Smyth, for the inauguration of a movement to establish a colored reformatory, the value of which it is needless to assert. The initial steps taken some time ago have resulted in commendable progress along approved lines, so that today the old Carter farm, two miles from Hanover Courthouse, is a home for seven formerly unruly colored urchins, with accommodations for two dozen more. President Smyth, who is intelligent far beyond the average man of either race, is training these boys in all the relations of life. Manual labor gives them exercise and teaches them to work; instruction in the text-books is a feature of the training. They are taught the principles of true politeness, and, in a word, are receiving a training that is probably far superior to that received by a public school pupil. But for this institution, these boys would be confined in the penitentiary, where the associations would tend to make them hardened criminals.

President Smyth on yesterday had the honor of entertaining Governor Tyler, and Messrs. Harmon and Chesterman, of the Penitentiary Board, who spent the day at the institution. The officials were greatly pleased with the manner in which the reformatory is being conducted.

THEIR GOOD MANNERS.

"Smyth is training up the boys in the way they should go," said the Governor last evening. "Their manners are not neglected in the general scheme of education which has been adopted. We saw the youths at dinner, and it was a pleasure to watch them. Each has an appropriate word of grace to say as a prelude to the meal, and at the conclusion their knives and forks are placed according to the rules of etiquette."

About the time President Smyth took hold of the scheme he went North, and Col. P. Huntington, the wealthy railroad and shipbuilding magnate, was one of those who became interested in the scheme. At that time Smyth had purchased 50 acres of land, for which he is still struggling to pay, but with bright prospects of success. Mr. Huntington bought 300 acres of land adjoining Smyth's original purchase, and this will, it is altogether likely, be deeded over to the president of the reformatory very shortly. Mr. Huntington expected to visit Virginia and the Hanover institution about the last of this month.

It is probable the Legislature will be asked to put the Colored Reformatory on the same footing with the Laurel Reformatory, for white youths.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

Commissioner Kerner has received several inquiries from residents of the Northwest, who express a desire to locate in Virginia. One man, a Chicagoan, making a particular request for information concerning the live stock industry. To the Commissioner the purchase of two



THE GOVERNOR OF THE EMPIRE STATE SHAKING HANDS.

thousand or three thousand acres of land, which he proposes to stock with four thousand to five thousand sheep. Another inquirer is considering starting in the live stock business at a point somewhere on the James River.

GOVERNOR NOT CONSULTED.

No information reached the Governor's

Doctors Can't Cure It!

Contagious blood poison is absolutely beyond the skill of the doctors. They may dose a patient for years on their mercurial and potash remedies, but he will never be rid of the disease; on the other hand, his condition will grow steadily worse. S. S. S. is the only cure for this terrible affliction, because it is the only remedy which goes direct to the cause of the disease and forces it from the system.

I was afflicted with Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood purifier, and they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was in despair, when I read that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I tried S. S. S., and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely, building up my health and increasing my appetite. Although this was ten years ago, I have never yet had a sign of the disease to return.

W. R. NEWCOMB, Staunton, Va.

It is like self-destruction to continue to take potash and mercury; besides totally destroying the digestion, they dry up the marrow in the bones, producing a stiffness and swelling of the joints, causing the hair to fall out, and completely wrecking the system.

S. S. S. For the Blood
is guaranteed Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy free from these dangerous minerals.
Book on self-treatment sent free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

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THEY POSITIVELY CURE

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General Debility, Catarrh, Kidney, Neuritis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Heart, Tonic for Women, Tonic for Men, Liver, Blood, Diarrhoea.

A Separate Remedy for Every Disease
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THE HOME TREASURE
A book full of valuable information and HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES SENT FREE to any address. It is worth about your case. Call or write for it.
CONSULTATION FREE.
Remember—Our advice costs you nothing.

SOVEREIGN REMEDY CO.
1237 Arch St., Philadelphia.

office yesterday from Norfolk or Princess Anne concerning the sale of public land lying over the killing of Clarence L. Snyder, with which Oscar I. Fleming, a justice of the peace of Princess Anne, is charged.

The Board of Public Works will meet tomorrow to hear argument in the case of the Norfolk and Atlantic Terminal Company vs. the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company.

MANY VISITORS.
A large number of visitors were at the State Library and Capitol yesterday morning; among them ministers and laymen here to attend the Baptist Convention.

Attorney-General Montague, who is himself a Baptist, had a number of callers.

Zed K. Page, clerk of courts in Greene county; E. W. Sims, treasurer of Greene county; Westwood Hutcheson, former treasurer of Prince William county; W. H. Herbert, treasurer of Stafford; and Lewis K. King, William, were at the Auditor's office yesterday.

Hon. J. C. Parker, former member of the House from Southampton county, was at the Library yesterday.

Mr. Herbert I. Lewis, Commonwealth's Attorney for King William county, was a visitor at the Treasurer's office.

DECISION ON THE HOMESTEAD ACT

(Continued from First Page.)

1. "That the said homestead deed was made with intent to delay, hinder and defraud the creditors of Chas. A. Harley." 2. "Because the purchase price of the goods claimed in said homestead deed has not been paid, and that said Harley is not entitled to hold them under the homestead law." 3. "That if any part of the goods embraced in the installment contracts mentioned in said deed had been paid for, they would be subject to the claims of the creditors of Chas. A. Harley in the way of trade, and being sold and converted into money daily, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the homestead law."

MR. CARDWELL'S OPINION.
Mr. Cardwell, in his opinion, says: "As to the first ground relied on by the creditors for creditors, I cannot see how, in taking advantage of the homestead exemption allowed by the law of Virginia, a debtor can be accused of intent to hinder, delay and defraud his creditors. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the statute, it is law, and he has the right to claim his homestead. He is, by the evidence adduced before me, a householder, and residing in this State, and the property must be shown to be within the exceptions of the statute to prevent his being put in possession of it."

"As to the second ground of defence, under a careful review of all of the evidence produced before the referees, I am of the opinion that the bankrupt has now come within the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, as laid down in *Rose vs. Shannon*, 23 Gratt. 425, where the Supreme Court of Virginia, in *Wickham*, referee, was based; that is to say, that the bankrupt has corroborated evidence, both direct and circumstantial, to his own testimony that the goods in which he claims his homestead have been sold for him."

"In view of this evidence, it is true that he has not proved conclusively that every particular item of the goods sold on the installment plan and evidenced by the contracts in which he claims his homestead, have been paid for, but I do not think that such absolute particularity can be reasonably required. He has positively stated in his own testimony that the goods have been paid for. He has the evidence of parties who claim the goods for him, and what the goods which they sold were paid for. He has evidence that he instructed his salesman not to sell goods unless they were paid for, showing them the different goods in his establishment, and in addition that many of the contracts bear date prior to their bills as shown in the proof of the claims of the creditors."

OPINION REVERSED.
"The third ground of defence is evidently based on the quote in *Rose vs. Shannon*, I do not see how such a shifting stock, even though the seller has the right to recover if not paid for, because they would be second-hand goods, can be easily disentangled from the general stock."

"In view of the reasons above given, I am of the opinion that the bankrupt is entitled to his homestead as claimed in his schedule filed with his petition."

NEED MORE YOUNG MEN FOR MINISTRY

(Continued from First Page.)

a petition to the Legislature asking that the study in the public schools of the effect of alcoholic stimulants on the human body be made compulsory. Dr. A. E. Owen moved to file the paper and take no action thereupon. He said the policy of the Association was to have no correspondence with legislative bodies. Dr. Hawthorne arose and said he thought the brother was mistaken. The chair ruled that Dr. Owen's motion not having received a second, discussion was not in order.

On motion of Dr. Hatcher the matter was referred to a committee. This, it is supposed, will be the last heard of the matter.

BREAK IT JUST A LITTLE.
Dr. Smith asked that the delegates break the Sabbath today just far enough to read the list of the appointments for services to-day in the Sunday papers.

ALUMNI MEET.
An interesting gathering of the alumni of the Mt. Sigma Rho Literary Society of Richmond College held last evening in the Sunday-school room of the Second Baptist church.

At this meeting contributions were made for the purpose of refurbishing the hall of the society.

Dr. J. J. Taylor, of Norfolk, presided. Mr. J. Taylor Ellison and others made short speeches.

On Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock a meeting will take place at the College in the Society Hall to formulate plans to carry forward the work. Refreshments will be served. All alumni of the College and Mt. Sigma Rho are urged to be present.

NEED FOR MINISTERS.
The Question of How to Secure More and Better Ones Raised.

The Association was called to order shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning by the Moderator, Judge W. R. Barksdale.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. E. A. Jacob, was read immediately after the devotional exercises and accepted.

The report showed considerable increase in collections for all the several Boards, except the Sunday School and Bible Board and the Orphanage.

TREASURER'S REPORT.
The report showed receipts as follows: The figures for last year are given here with for comparison:

State Mission Board—1898, \$1,693.31; 1899, \$1,309.81.
Sunday School and Bible Board—1898, \$1,103.31; 1899, \$1,488.48.
Education Board—1898, \$1,506.94; 1899, \$1,425.06.

Foreign Mission Board—1898, \$1,322.87; 1899, \$1,045.53.
Home Mission Board—1898, \$1,154.90; 1899, \$1,029.29.
Ministers' Relief Fund—1898, \$2,995.70; 1899, \$2,829.30.

Orphanage—1898, \$10,475.38; 1899, \$11,258.65.
Totals—1898, \$70,922.53; 1899, \$69,256.54.

The Committee on Order of Business reported on its decision of last night concerning adjournment for the day at 2 o'clock. It was decided to meet at 2 o'clock. From that hour until 9 o'clock the report of the Sunday School and Bible Board will be considered.

Following this and to the hours of adjournment, the work of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention will be discussed.

WELCOME.
Dr. W. R. L. Smith spoke briefly formally welcoming the Association to Richmond and to the Southern Baptist church. He said the greeting had a tinge of regret because of Bristol's misfortune having lost the convention to that city, but this welcome was none the less warm.

Dr. H. W. Battle, of Petersburg, responded on the part of the Association, saying that it had been the hope of the Baptists to go to the mountains this year and worship, but instead there lot had fallen to come to Richmond, where flows the yellow water of the noble James, the River of Virginia.

Dr. Hatcher wished to know if the visiting brethren had been invited to seats in the Association. Judge Barksdale said that they had not and Dr. Hatcher then made a motion that to the who were present be invited to come forward.

Dr. P. H. Kerfoot of the Home Mission Board, of the Southern Baptist Convention, Dr. J. M. Frost, of the Sunday School Board and the Rev. S. J. Rowland, D. D., of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, came forward. Each of these gentlemen spoke in a happy manner.

Dr. F. C. McConnell stated that it was customary for the pastors who had come to the State to be introduced.

Rev. Landon Greene, William W. T. Deaux, E. V. Baldy, J. M. Willis, J. B. Hawthorne, R. B. Garrett, J. J. Taylor and Council responded and were introduced.

A telegram bringing the greetings of the Virginia students at the Theological Seminary at Louisville, and referring to numbers, 4th chapter, 24th verse, was read and the secretary instructed to make suitable response.

RELIEF FUND.
The report of the President and Treasurer of the Baptist Ministers Relief Fund was read by the President, Mr. T. H. Elliott, and finally adopted. It showed that the receipts from the churches amounted to \$2,512.96, or \$162.96 more than last year. The income from all sources amounted to \$1,775.25, or \$572.15 more than last year. The benefactions amounted to \$1,687.50, or \$90.41 less than last year. The disbursements to beneficiaries exceeded the receipts from the churches by \$1,174.54, and were \$87.55 less than the receipts from all sources.

It was explained that the increase was due to the fact that the receipts from the churches were larger than last year.

THE SLAVE
Of Circumstance and Condition SUFFERS
If He Uses the Wrong Kind of Food, He Thrives on Grape-Nuts

NATURAL FOOD.
For Highly Organized People.

How to select food that will make a sick body well, is a problem. There are food experts that make that question the study of their lives; to know what the human body is built of, and just where to look for the nerve elements in the grains, fruits and other forms of food and to know the value of each, is the food of Grape-Nuts was the first for reason, and with the above facts in view, it is perhaps the most popular food on the American table to-day, for while it has been in use but little over a year, many of the best people have discovered its unquestionable value.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

They Are the Most Important Organs of the Body.

To Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Every Reader of "The Leader" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Is that great human engine, which decides the health of every man and woman, working properly?

Are symptoms like the following starting you in the face every day:

Weak, sluggish circulation. Puffy or dark circles under the eyes. Sallow, yellow, unhealthy complexion.

Urine cloudy, milk-like or stringy; dark in color or offensive.

Painful, scalding sensation in passing it. Dull, heavy headaches, dizzy, tired feeling, faint spells, irregular heart.

Obliged to go often during the day, and to get up many times at night.

Pain or dull ache in the back.

Feeling of oppression and apprehension. Restless, irritable and hard to please.

All fagged out, rundown, sleepless nights and discouraged.

If you have any of these symptoms, take the advice of one who has made a life study of just such diseases and look well to yourself, because you have kidney trouble.

If your urine when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys need immediate attention.

Bright's disease, which is destroying more human lives than any other disease, may be stealing upon you.

The symptoms you have noticed are the danger signals nature sets to show that the track of health is not clear.

Take Swamp-Root, the famous new discovery, whose fame is being heralded by

due to a balance left over from the year before, and not from increase in the collections for the year ended May 1, 1899.

Several delegates, lay and clerical, spoke of the report, urging upon the churches the importance of the fund and work.

LOVE THEIR PREACHERS.
Mr. C. H. Shipman, of Charlottesville, Va., a lay delegate, spoke of the love of his fellow Virginians for speaking of their love for their preachers. He thought the most practical way to give evidence of this love was to contribute more liberally to the relief fund.

The nature of the work and the smallness of the salaries of the average minister, he said, precluded their paying for much life insurance or taking any steps for the protection of themselves and families.

The report of the Fraternal Benefit Association was read by the President, Rev. Dr. J. F. Love, of Suffolk. He said the Association carries \$50,000 in risks. The plan of the organization was explained in detail by Dr. Love. It is purely a mutual benefit plan, and has no expenses for salaries or anything else.

EDUCATION BOARD.
The report of the Education Board was read by Hon. J. Taylor Ellison, corresponding secretary. The Board has under its care forty-seven young men, forty-three of whom are pursuing their studies at Richmond College, and four at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. The Board has reduced its indebtedness during the year one thousand dollars.

Mr. Ellison reported that there are six less ministerial students than last year and twenty-three less than in the previous year. The decline in the young men being educated for the ministry was referred to as one of the serious matters for consideration, and accounts of the great importance of their work upon the future welfare of the denomination.

CULTURE AND POWER.
Rev. Dr. J. D. Sampey, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, was introduced to speak on "Culture as an Element of Power in the Ministry." Dr. Sampey said he was a hero worshiper and that from youth he had held as noble examples General Robert E. Lee and Dr. John A. Broadus. Both had been men of great culture. Going back to ancient history, he spoke of the culture of Moses as a preacher as well as a lawgiver. He had the longest theological course on record, the forty years in the wilderness. Samuel, Eliah were referred to as examples of culture. Physical culture was part of the equipment of Eliah. In older days there were men who denied the benefit of college and university education, but they were by no means uneducated. They had trained minds and knew their fellowmen.

The speaker thought that while Christ took human form, it might be irrelevant to compare Him with other preachers. His preaching was the best model, however. The disciples were not uneducated. They had three years of the best teaching man could have had. Paul was an example of the power of culture in the ministry. Next to Christ himself, Paul, said Dr. Sampey, has been the greatest power in the promotion of the Christian religion.

Luther was equipped for his great work physically and mentally. He was a cultivated man. John Calvin was a learned man. They would have been forefathers if they had never seen a school, but how much greater was their influence by reason of the cultivation of body mind and heart.

The added power of culture in pastoral work is one of the greatest benefits. It enables ministers to do much great good among those who cannot be gotten to church.

Dr. Sampey closed with a touching tribute to the memory of Dr. John A. Broadus.

This reply was sent to the greetings of the Virginia students at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary: "General Assembly recommends greeting, First Timothy, fourth sixteen."

TO CONSIDER SUBMITTED.
Dr. John Pollard submitted this resolution, and it was adopted as an amendment to the report of the Education Board:

"Whereas, the Education Board undertakes to conduct one of the most important enterprises entrusted to this body, and

"Whereas, the number of ministerial students has been steadily diminishing, and

"Where